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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments, William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, July 10th (by adjournment from the 3rd), 1861.

The REV. JOHN SAUL, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mrs. Madden, Hilton House, Scotshouse, Clones : proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Thomas Keogh, Esq., Fishmonger's Hall Wharf, London : proposed by Edmund Smithwick, Esq.

Edward Solly Flood, Esq., Kyle-cottage, Kyle, county Wexford ; and John W. C. Redmond, Esq., J. P., Wexford : proposed by Beauchamp Colclough, Esq.

The Rev. Edward J. Hartrick, 25, University-square, Belfast ; H. B. Armstrong, Esq., Burnchurch, Bennett's-bridge ; and William Wright, Esq., Newtown-cottage, Kilkenny : proposed by James G. Robertson, Esq.

The Rev. John Fitzpatrick, R.C.C., Johnstown : proposed by Mr. John Hogan.

Francis J. Connell, Esq., J. P., Betteville, Wexford ; and Michael Coleman, Esq., Francis-street, Wexford : proposed by Andrew Wilson, Esq.

On the motion of the Rev. James Graves, seconded by Mr. Robertson, J. T. Gilbert, Esq., M.R.I.A., Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, was elected Honorary Local Secretary for the Dublin district.

The Secretary reported that, the formation of the "Illustration Fund" having been fairly successful, several engravings were in hands for the illustration of the forthcoming numbers of the Journal. He had received an anonymous letter, signed "A Member,"

advocating a general increase of the subscriptions to 7s. 6d., in place of an increase left optional to each individual. Mr. R. R. Brash, Architect, Cork, had also written to him to the same effect, except that he suggested 10s. per annum as the increased subscription. Two other members had likewise expressed their opinion to him privately to the same purport—in all, four members were thus opposed to the voluntary principle; whilst upwards of 80 had given their full sanction by sending in contributions.

The Chairman observed that, under these circumstances, the voluntary arrangement must be deemed so far a success, and therefore it would be injudicious to make any change at present.

The meeting unanimously concurred in the Chairman's opinion.

The Hon. Secretary said that the Government seemed at length to have become more alive to the propriety of doing something for the preservation of national antiquities. The following notice had been issued to the various constabulary stations in Ireland, headed "Treasure Trove," and subscribed by the Under Secretary of State :—

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having been informed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, that they have been pleased to authorize the payment to finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity in Ireland, of the value of the articles, on the same being delivered up, notice is hereby given to all persons who shall hereafter find any such articles, that on their delivery of them up to the sub-inspector or head or other constables of constabulary in the locality, they will receive, through the department, rewards equal in amount to the full value of the articles."

The Secretary said he was happy to perceive, by the reports of the meetings of the Royal Irish Academy, that the plan was already working well, and that several valuable antiques had been secured to the Museum of the Academy thereby, the Government having very properly chosen our national collection as the depository of all antiques thus rescued.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

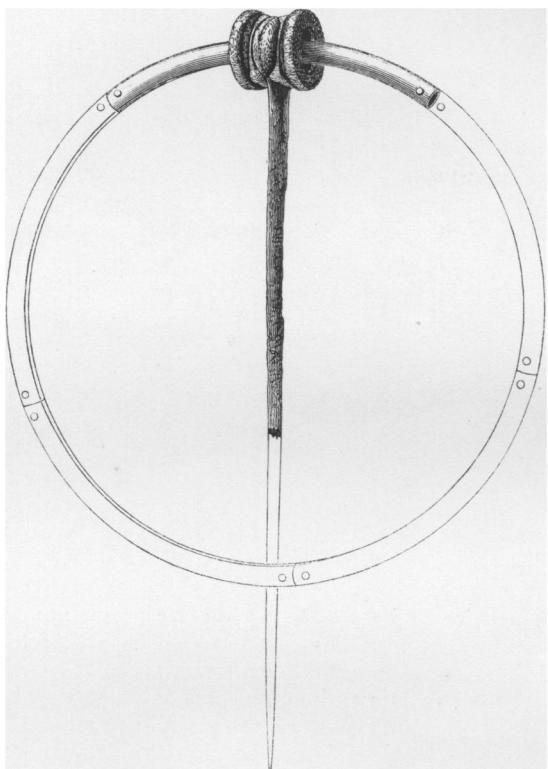
By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 946–50, inclusive.

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: "The Ulster Journal of Archæology," No. 33.

By the Cambrian Archæological Association: "Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, Nos. 25 and 26.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine" for April, May, June, and July, 1861.

By the Smithsonian Institution: their "Annual Report," for 1858.



PROPOSED RESTORATION OF BRONZE FIBULA, WITH HOLLOW JOINTED RING.

[Half the size of Original.]

By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: their "Proceedings," Vol. III., part 2.

By the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: their "Journal," Nos. 65-68, inclusive.

By the Suffolk Institute of Archæology: "The East Anglian," No. 10.

By the Royal Irish Academy: their "Proceedings," Vol. VI., parts 3 and 4; Vol. VII., parts 1-12, inclusive.

By the Cambrian Institute: their "Journal," for March, 1861.

By the Associated Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester: their "Reports and Papers," for 1860.

By the Numismatic Society: "The Numismatic Chronicle," new series, No. 1.

By the Rev. John Saul: two copies of the "Wexford Herald," dated May 9th, 1796, and May 1st, 1797.

By the same: a large copper Turkish coin of Sultan Selim III., bearing a legend in Arabic, which he translated—"The Glorious, Victorious, most Illustrious of men, for ever just"—the date being Hejira 1200, equivalent to the year of our Lord 1794.

By Mr. W. Lawless, Rose-Inn-street: an Irish farthing of Queen Elizabeth.

By Head-constable Francis Harkins, Johnstown: a gun-money shilling of James II.

By Mr. James O'Bryan, Jenkinstown school-house: one of those round perforated objects of the class commonly known as "fairy millstones," and supposed to have anciently served as distaff weights. It was composed of coarse jet, very rough, and rudely formed, and was found at a considerable distance beneath the surface, in soil alleged to have been previously undisturbed.

By Mr. Prim: several antiquities, recently discovered in trenching the small rath lying south of the great rath of Dunbel, which forms so conspicuous an object from the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway. He said it would be recollected by the members that the Museum contained a large and valuable collection of similar objects discovered in the Dunbel group of raths, which he had previously described in detail in this Society's Transactions. The articles which he now brought under notice were, with one exception, of the same general character of many of those already described, comprising three small iron knife-blades; four iron pins; one iron shuttle-end; three bone pins; a fragment of a jet bracelet; and three bronze pins, one with a curiously ornamented acus; and another, while having a yellow bronze acus, being furnished with a movable white bronze ring. The exception alluded to consisted of portions of a large bronze fibula, unique, so far as he was aware, in its cha-

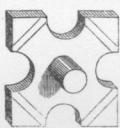
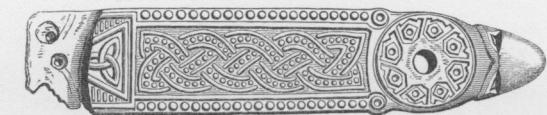
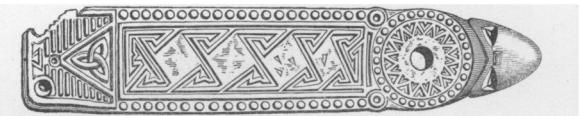
racter. The peculiar feature arose from the portion of the ring which was extant being formed of sheet bronze, bent into a hollow pipe, not soldered, but the edges brought together with the most beautifully accurate joint. This tube was apparently one of five similar segments, which, being riveted together at the ends, would form the ring of the fibula, six inches in diameter. The acus had a very massive head, with rude annular ornaments, the portion remaining being four inches long, and having apparently lost about four inches of the point. The accompanying plate gave his idea of the restoration of the fibula.

By the Rev. James Graves: a bronze tag of a book-strap, which had also been found in one of the Dunbel raths. This curious antique terminated in a dragon's head, and was ornamented on both sides with the interlaced and other patterns peculiar to our ancient Irish metal work, crosses, and manuscripts. Mr. Graves said that the Rev. James Mease had, at a former meeting, presented a similar antique of a considerably more recent date, found at Ballylarkin, near Freshford; and that he himself possessed a manuscript missal of the fourteenth century, which had probably once belonged to the Cathedral of St. Canice, and which still retained its original oak binding fastened by two straps of strong leather, tagged with the metal called "laten," which doubled over the fore-edge of the book, and caught on pins riveted into small plates of the same metal fastened to the middle of the cover; the accompanying illustration represented both sides of the Dunbel tag, and one side of that found at Ballylarkin; also one of the pins from the missal above described.

Mr. Laurence O'Brien, of Mullinahone, sent for exhibition, through Mr. John Dunne, Garryicken, a small flat stone, having on one side a mould for casting a rude crucifix, and a round object resembling the reverse of ancient silver coins, with a cross in the field, and a number of short strokes to represent the legend. On the other side of the stone was a mould for casting a similar round object, of larger size. This stone was dug up by one of Mr. O'Brien's labourers, amidst the *debris* of an ancient building at Mullinahone, said by tradition to have been formerly a preceptory of the knights of St. John; and hence Mr. Dunne suggested the derivation of Mullinahone, i. e., the mill of St. John, as, according to tradition, a mill which had belonged to the preceptory stood close by.

Mr. William Skehan, Clonmel, sent a rubbing of an inscribed stone, preserved in the wall of the old spa-house, situated on the Corporation lands, south of the Suir, near that town. The inscription read thus:—

W I L L I A M
S T A N L E Y
E S Q^R M A Y O R
O F C L O N M
E L L . 1 5 9 3



ANCIENT IRISH BOOK FASTENINGS.

[Full size.]

Mr. Skehan also communicated the inscription on the pummel of the Corporation sword of Clonmel, which seemed to have been the gift of one of the same family. The legend ran—*Ex*dono* Thome* Standly*1656* and surrounded a shield charged with a coat of arms.

The Rev. James Graves said that Mr. Skehan had forwarded him impressions of the inscription and coat of arms; the latter were those of Stanley—on a bend three stags' heads caboshed, on the sinister canton a crown of three points. The other side of the pummel bore an engraving of the arms of Clonmel, viz., a hound chasing a stag over a bridge of three arches embattled, which were also the arms of New Ross; there was the following inscription round this device—*Fidelis in eternum*.

The Rev. James Graves laid before the meeting some documents connected with the ancient but much-decayed charitable institution situated in Ross-Inn-street, in the city of Kilkenny, and modernly known as the O'Shee Alms-house. They consisted of copies of the royal charter of foundation, dated 7th of November, 6th James I., and the rules for the government of the institution, of the same date, extracted from the Patent Rolls of Chancery, Ireland. The charter (with a translation) was as follows:—

“ Jacobus Dei grā Anglie, Scotie, Franç et Hiñnie Rex fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos pñtes lre nrē pervenerint saltñ. Cum dñcus & fidei nr̄ Richus Shee de Upp Court in Coñ nrō Kilkenny miles nup defunct̄ religiosa erga pauperes et indigentes fratres et sorores suos in Xpo qui sub gravi necessitatis & inopie onere gemescunt charitate motus & inflamatus ad honorem laudem & exaltaçōem glorioissimi nōis Salvatoris nr̄i Jesus Christi quoddam meš sive dom̄ hospitał in vil̄ de Kilkenny in dōo coñ nrō Kilkenny p̄ uno magrō sex pauperibus hōib⁹ non marita⁹ & sex viduis, dum vixerit, sumptibus suis proprijs erexit et edificabat, quod quidem meš jacet inter semiteriū Beate Marie Virginis in Kilkenny p̄ ex boreali parte et Regiam Viañ ibm ducent̄ versus pontem ejusd̄ vil̄ ex pte Australi et quoddam meš ibm voç Lumbard's Chamber ex pte occidental et meš modo in tenuř Wilm O'Haran ex pte orientali. Cumque etiam dēus Richus Shee miles diem suū claudens extremū antequā ip̄e p̄dcam dom̄ hospitał cū aliquibus ter̄ sive teñtis dotare potuisset, in extremo vite sue articulo mandavit Luce Shee ařo filio et hered̄ suo quod ip̄e idem Lucas Shee noř humillime supplicaret ut nos p̄dcos magr̄m pauperes et viduas uñ corpus incorporař et perpetuā h̄ere successionem facere dignaremur, et ut nos eidem Luce Shee et hered̄ suis licentiam concederemus ad dand̄ & concedend̄ eisdem magr̄o paupibus hōib⁹ et viduis et success̄ suis imp̄p̄m medietatem rectorie de Kilmokahell, in coñ Kilkenny et Catherlagh sive in eoꝝ aliquo, ac quod itidem licentiam concederemus p̄d magr̄o pauperibus hōib⁹ & viduis et success̄ suis ad acquirend̄ et recipiend̄ sibi et sucç suis in ppetuā eleemosinam al ter̄ teñta & heredit̄ ad valentiam quadragin̄ libr̄ legal̄ monete Anglie p̄ meliori manutencōe & sustencōe predict̄ magri paupeꝝ et viduaꝝ. Sciatis quod nos laudabilem illam intencōem et preposit̄ p̄d Richi Shee alacriter approvantes ad hūmlem peticōem pređci Luce Shee in performacōe & comple-

ment̄ mandati p̄dci Patris sui de ḡra n̄ra spiali ac ex certa scientia & mero motu n̄ris necon ex assensu & consensu p̄dilci & fidelis consiliarij n̄ri Arthure Chichester mil̄ deputāt n̄ general d̄ci regni n̄ Hib̄, dedimus, concessimus, fecimus, & ordinavimus ac p̄ p̄ntes p̄ nobis hered̄ & succ̄ n̄ros damus, concedimus, facimus, et ordinamus quod p̄d messuaḡm sive domus hospital̄ p̄ p̄fāt Ricūm Shee mil̄ sic ut prefert̄ erect̄ et edificat̄ Hospital̄ Jesu de Kilkenny vocet̄, nuncupet̄, & appellat̄ de cetero imp̄p̄m, quodque in eodem hospital̄ de cetero imp̄p̄m erunt unus maḡr sex paupes hoīes laici non maritati et sex vidue laice comorant̄ et inhabitantes. Et quod ijdem maḡr sex paupes hoies et sex vidue et success̄ sue p̄ nomen maḡr, fratī, et sorōz Hospital̄ Jesu de Kilkenny de cetero imp̄p̄m vocent̄, appellent̄, nōinvent̄, & nuncupent̄, ac etiam volumus concedim⁹ et ordinamus ac p̄ p̄ntes p̄ nobis hered̄ & succ̄ n̄ris damus concedim⁹ et confirmamus prefato maḡro, fratribus, & sororibus p̄d Hospital̄ Jesu de Kilkenny qđ īpi & success̄ sui de cetero imp̄p̄m sint unū corpus incorporat̄ & politīc in re facto et noīe, et īpos p̄fāt maḡr, fratres, & sorores & success̄ suos in unū corpus politīc & incorporat̄ imp̄p̄m durant̄ p̄ nobis hered̄ & success̄ n̄ris plene facimus, creamus, stabilimus & unimus per presentes. Et quod īpi & success̄ sui imp̄p̄m h̄eant successōes ppetuas & coē sigillū, in quo imago sive effigies serenissimi principis dñi n̄ri Jacobi, Regis Anglie, Scotie, Franc̄, & Hib̄ inscript̄ erit, pro chartis et aī negotijs, ejusdem hospital̄ consignand̄ & sigilland̄. Et ulterius ḡra n̄ra spiali ac ex certa scieñ & mero motu n̄ris p̄ nobis hered̄ & succ̄ n̄ris facimus constituimus & ordinamus Xpofer Shee de Kilkenny gen̄ maḡr hospital̄ predict̄ p̄ tenō vite sue q̄ndiu īp̄ idem Xpofer Shee se bene gesserit in eodem officī scđm ordinacōes act & constitut̄ hijs p̄ntībus annex̄ vel impostēr constituend̄ sive ordinand̄. Et quod de tempe in tempus imp̄p̄m post mortem cessiōem sursum deddicō, resignacō, deprivacō sive amoēdem p̄dci Xpofer Shee ab officio maḡr hospital̄ predict̄ p̄dict̄ Lucas Shee et hered̄ sui p̄ fact̄ suū sigillo suo sigillāt cū assensu & consensu p̄dcōz fr̄m & sorōz hospital̄ p̄d sive majoris p̄tis eozdem h̄eant p̄tātem et auc̄fatem de tempe in tempus imp̄p̄m quotiescunq̄ opus fuerit eligendi nominandi admittendi & constituendi in vel ad hospital̄ p̄d unam discret̄ & idoneam p̄sonam fore maḡr̄m ejusdem hospital̄ p̄ tenō vite h̄uim̄i psone qui sic erit electus noīat admissus et constitut̄ ut prefert̄ q̄ndiu se bene gesserit in eodem officio, scđm ordinacōes act & constituções hijs p̄ntib⁹ annex̄ vel impostēr p̄ bono p̄d hospital̄ constituend̄ sive ordinand̄. Et quod de tempe in tempus hujusmod̄ maḡr hospital̄ p̄d quoties opus fuerit super vel p̄ causis racōnabilibus scđm d̄cas ordinacōes act̄ et constitut̄ōes hijs p̄señ annex̄ vel impostēr constituend̄ deprivand̄ amovend̄ et expellend̄ & ab officio suo p̄d deponend̄ & aliam idoneam p̄soni in ejus loco constituend̄ eligend̄ noīand̄ admittand̄ et acceptand̄ scđm d̄cas ordinacōes & constituções. Ac ulterius de ḡra n̄ra spiale ac ex certa scieñ et mero motu n̄ris volumus & concedimus quod īp̄ p̄fāt Lucas Shee et hered̄ sue sex honestas paupes laicos hoies non maritati et sex paupes viduas laicas nōiabit eliget et admittet et constituet in p̄d hospital̄ īb̄ remaneñ durant̄ viñ suis juxta ordinacōes actus & constituções predict̄. Et quod p̄d paupes hoies & vidue sic noīat elect̄ admiss̄ & constitut̄ unacum p̄d maḡro sint unū corpus incorporat̄ imp̄p̄m. Et quod p̄d Lucas Shee et hered̄ sui imp̄p̄m de tempe in tempus toties quoties aliqui vel aliique p̄dcōz pauper̄

hom̄ sive viduař sive alioꝝ paupeř hom̄ sive viduaꝝ in hospitał p̄d noianđ eligenđ admittanđ & accipienđ obire resignare sive p̄ raconabilibus causis juxta ordinacōes act̄ & constitucōes p̄d deprivari amoverti sive expelli contigerit sive contigerint heant cū assensu & consensu p̄dcoꝝ maꝝr, fratř, & soror̄ hospitał p̄d sive majoris ptis eoꝝdem plenam ptatem & aučat noianđ eligenđ admittenđ & constituend̄ alios honestos paupes laicōs hoīies & viduaꝝ laicas scđm ordinacōes actus & constitucōes p̄d in loco cujuslibt p̄dcoꝝ hom̄ & viduaꝝ qui sic obire resignare amoverti deprivari sive expelli ut prefert̄ contingent in societāt pdic̄ fratř & soror̄ hospitał p̄d, et ip̄os et eoꝝ quemlibet p̄ raconabilibus causis juxta ordinacōes act̄ & constitut̄ p̄d deprivand̄ expellend̄ & ab inde amovent̄ quotiescunq̄ opus fuer̄; et insuper de ampliori grā nrā spiaři ac ex certa scieň & mero motu nr̄is de assensu p̄d damus & concedimus p̄d magro, fratribus et sororibus p̄d Hospitał Jesu de Kilkenny et success̄ suis quod ip̄i & success̄ sui magri, fratres, & sorores hospitał p̄d sic elec̄t noiař admiss̄ & constitut̄ per nōen magri, fratř, & soror̄ Hospitał Jesu de Kilkenny erunt persone habiles & in lege capaces ad contrahend̄ & barganizand̄ cū quacunq̄ psoni sive quibuscūq̄ psonis et ad perquirenđ Habend̄ & possidenđ sibi et hered̄ suis imp̄p̄m in feođ simplici & ppetuitat̄ sive alio modo ter̄ tenđ reddit̄ revercōes servicia et hered̄ quecunq̄ ad clař anuū valorem quadraginđ libr̄ legalis monete Anglie ultra onera et repris preter meš sive hospitał p̄dcm et medietatem rectorie de Kilmakahell in coř Kilkenny et Catherlagh sive in eoꝝ aliquo et non ultra tam in diçt vilł de Kilkenny & infra franchise eusq̄ qñ alibi infra p̄d regñ nr̄m Hiđnie de quibuscunq̄ psoni seu quacunq̄ psona ea sibi et success̄ suis dare legare concedere vel resignare volenti vel volentibus dumodo eađ ter̄ teňta reddit̄ revercōes servicea et hered̄ nec eoꝝ aliqua non sint tenta de nobis hered̄ vel success̄ nr̄is in capite nec per servič militare nec de aliqua ař persona sive aliquibus ař psoni per servič militare Habend̄ et tenend̄ ip̄is & success̄ suis magri, fratribus, & sororibus hospitał p̄dct in feođ & perpetuitat̄. Et quod ijdem magr, fratres, et sorores et success̄ sui per idem nomen magr, fratř, & soror̄ Hospitał Jesu de Kilkenny placitare possent & implitare responderet et responderi in quibuscunq̄ cuř, necnon oēs accōes seet̄ querel et causis reař psonař et mixt̄ cujuscunq̄ genis vel nature sint vel fuerint coram quibuscunq̄ Justiciař vel Judicibus tempalibus vel spirituař seu alijs psonis quibuscunq̄ in quibuscunq̄ cuř prosequi et in eisdem plitare et implitari, respondere et responderi, possint et valeant, necnon oia ař facere et recipe prout ceteri ligei nr̄i hered̄ et successoř nr̄oꝝ aut aliquod aliud corpus incorporař & politič in dčo regno nr̄o Hiđnie facerint vel facere poterint. Et ulterius de uberiori grā nostra spiaři concessimus ac p̄ p̄tes pro nobis hered̄ & success̄ nr̄is concedimus et licentiam damus prefat Luce Shee et hered̄ suis qđ ipe idem Lucas Shee et hered̄ sui et oēs et singule alie psonae feoř vel seisit̄ existeň ad opus & usū ejus dč Luce et hered̄ suoꝝ sive eoꝝ aliquoꝝ vel alicujus, p̄d messuag' sive doň hospitał p̄ p̄dcm Richū Shee ut prefert̄ erect̄ & edificat̄ cū ptin p̄d magro fratribus & soror̄ dči Hospitał Jesu de Kilkenny et success̄ suis dare legare et concedere possit vel possint Habend̄ & tenend̄ sibi et success̄ suis magro, fratribus, et sororibus dči Hospitał Jesu de Kilkenny imp̄p̄m. Et similiiter de grā nr̄a spiaře ac ex certa scieň & mero motu nr̄is pro nobis hered̄ & success̄ nr̄is concedimus ac licentiam damus eidem Luce Shee et oibus

alijs subdiſ nřis quod ipiſ & eoꝝ quilibet dare vendere legare et concedere possint et possit aſ terř ten̄ & herediſ preter pđ hospitał ac pđ medieſ Rectorie de Kilmokahell pđ cuiuscunq̄ geniſ nature sive specieſ fuerint pđ magiſt̄, fratribus, & sororibus pđ Hospitali Jesu de Kilkenny & sucč, suis, dumodo terř teñt & herediſ vel eoꝝ aliqua non sint ten̄ de nob̄ herediſ vel sucč nřis in capite nec per servič militare nec de aliqua aſ pſona sive pſonis per servič militare. Et dumodo eađ terř ten̄ et hereditaň non extendunt ultra anū valoř quadragint̄ libř legali monete Anglie ultra repris. Habend̄ & tenend̄ eisdem magro, friſbus, & sororibus dči Hospitalis Jesu de Kilkenny et success̄ suis imp̄p̄m in auxiļ sustenenčoň & supportačoem eoꝝdem magri, fratř, & soroꝝ ac domus sive hospitał pđ absq̄ impetičoē impedimento perturbačoē sive gravamine nř hered̄ &c., sive nřoꝝ Justiciař Escaet Vice-Coñ Coronat ballivoꝝ seu aſ ministř nřoꝝ quoꝝcunq̄ & absq̄ aliqua inquisičoē virtute alicujus ſre de ad quod dampn̄ seu alicujus alterius mandaň nři hered̄ vel success̄ nřoꝝ in hac pte capiend̄ vel pſequend̄ et absque aliqua aſ liceň nřa seu aſ lřes nřiſ pateň hered̄ vel success̄ nřoꝝ eis in hac pte concedend̄ vel fiend̄ statuň de terř et teñtis ad manu mortuam non ponend̄ sive aliquo statuto in aliquo non obstant̄. Et ulterius volumus et concedimus pro nobis hered̄ & success̄ nřiſ licentiam damus prefato Luce Shee et hered̄ suo sive eoꝝ aliquoꝝ vel alicujus quod ipiſ & eoꝝ quilibet dare concedere legare & assignare possint et possit Roberto Shortall de Kilkenny, yeom, et Jacobo Butler de eaden Sadleř et hered̄ suis medietat̄ Rectorie de Kilmokahell pđ in coñ Kilkenny et Catherlogh sive in eoꝝ aliquo cū oībus terř glebal decimis advo- cačoно profič comoditaň et emolument̄ quibuscunq̄ eidem medietat̄ dče rectorie ptň sive spectaň sive ut pars pceli sive membř ejusđ Rectorie accep̄ vel reputaň ad sustentacoň et manutenčoen pđ magri fratř & soroꝝ dči Hospitali Jesu de Kilkenny et successoř suoꝝ imp̄p̄m licet ea de nobis te- neant imediate in capite aut aſr per servič militi, et eisđ Robtō Shortall et Jacobo Butler & hered̄ suis quod & hered̄ sue dčaň medietat̄ ejusđ rec- torie et cetera pmissa cum ptň de prefat̄ Luca Shee et feofat̄ suis pđ et de eoꝝ aliquo vel aliquibus pquirere et recipere possint, habend̄ & tenend̄ eisđ Robtō Shortall et Jacobo Butler et hered̄, suos, ad manutenčoem et sus- tenčoem pđ magri fratř & soroꝝ dči Hospitali Jesu de Kilkenny & suc- cessoř suoꝝ imp̄p̄m similiter concedimus et liceň damus special̄ absq̄ impetičoē impediment̄ pturbačoē sive gravamine nři hered̄ & sucč nřoꝝ Justiciař Escaet Coronat ballivoꝝ sive aſ ministř, nřoꝝ, quoꝝcunq̄, et absque aliqua inquisičoē virtute alicujus ſre de ad quod dampn̄ seu alicujus alterius mandaň nři hered̄ vel success̄ nřoꝝ in hac pte capiend̄ vel prose- quend̄ et absq̄ aliqua aſ liceň nřa seu alijſ ſris nřiſ pateň hered̄ vel suc- cess̄ nřoꝝ eis in hac parte concedend̄ vel fiend̄, statuň de terř et teñtis ad maň mortuam non ponend̄ sive aliquo aſ statuň in aliquo non obstante. Ac ulterius de amplioř gřa nřa ſpiaři ac ex certa ſcieň & mero motu nřiſ volum⁹ concedim⁹ et pro nobis hered̄ & sucč nřiſ liceň damus pđ Luce Shee et hered̄ suis imp̄p̄m quod ipiſ & hered̄ sui cum assensu & consensu pđ magri, fratř & soroꝝ hospitał pđ aut major pđ eoꝝđ de tempe in tem- pus quoties opus fuer̄ ſtant potestatem, auctiatem, et facultatem faciend̄ constituend̄ & ordinand̄ regulas actus constitučoēs statuň & ordinačoēs quascunq̄ necessař pro bonis gubernac̄ & regimine hospitał pđ & pđ magri, fratř, & soroꝝ & success̄ suoꝝ et p̄ dimiçonē & dispončoň oia &

singul^l bono^z, catallo^z, ter^r, teⁿto^z, & heredi^t p^dco^z ma^gr, frat^r, & soro^r p^dci hospital quo^zcunq^z & p oib^z a^l negotijs eisdem hospital spectaⁿ sive concerneⁿ dumodo eadem regule act constitu^coes statu^t & ordina^coes nec eo^z aliqua non sint contraria sive repugnⁿ dictis ordinacoⁿ ac^t et constitu^co hijs p^tibus anne^x sive eo^z alicui et easdem adnulland^t et revocand^t de temp^e in tempus quoties et quando^zcunq^z eis videb^r expedire. Et ulterius de uberiori g^ra n^ra spⁱali volumus et concedimus p^d ma^gro fratribus, & sororibus d^ci Hospital Jesu de Kilkenny et success^s suis q^d d^cm hospital, ac oia a^l ter^r teⁿta et heredi^t p^d ma^gro fratribus & sororibus et success^s suis vel ad eo^z manuten^coem sive sustenta^coem imposte^r concedend^t legand^t sive assignand^t erunt quiet et exonerat de et ab oib^z impon^coibus taxacoⁿ tallag^t, cess^t, & exac^coibus pro nobis hered^t vel success^s n^ris vel aliquibus a^l psoⁿ imposte^r imponen^t sive exigend^t in vel ex pmiss^s sive aliqua inde pcel^t. Salvis nobis hered^t & succ^c n^ris oib^z redd^t tenu^r expedi^co ad guerr^r anglice risings out, et compo^csi^co n^ris in vel ex pmiss^s exeuⁿ solub^t stabili^t sive imposi^t vel in vel ex aliqua inde pcel^t. Et insuper de ampliori g^ra nostra spⁱali ac ex certa scieⁿ et mero motu n^ris volumus & concedim^r ac p pseⁿ p nobis hered^t & succ^c n^ris liceⁿ damus superiori ville sive burgi de Kilkenny predict^r p tpe^r existeⁿ et pfa^t Luce Shee & hered^t suis q^d ipi de tpe^r in tpu^s imp^cpm quoties opus fuerit h^eant plenam auc^ta et potest^t offerend^t & ministrand^t p^d ma^gro, fratribz, & sororibus hospital p^dci & eo^z cuilibet sepalia jurament^t sive sacrament^t p p^d ma^gro, fratres, & soro^r sepal^t & respective p^tstand^t sive jurand^t in ordina^conibz ac^t constitu^co hijs p^tibus anne^x specificat et limitat s^cdm veram inten^co eadem ordina^t ac^t & consti^co. Eo q^d exp^ssa men^co, &c., aliquo statuo, &c. In cujus rei testimoⁿ has lras n^ras fieri fecimus pateⁿ. Teste prefat^r Deputato n^ro gen^tl regni n^ri Hibⁿ, apud Dublin, Sept^o die Novemb^r anno regni n^ri Ang^l ffran^c et Hibⁿ sexto et Scotie quadragess^o scdo.”

TRANSLATION.

“ JAMES, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and soforth. To all to whom our present letters shall come, greeting. Whereas our trusty and faithful Sir Richard Shee, of Upper Court, in our county of Kilkenny, lately deceased, moved and inflamed with religious charity towards the poor, and his indigent brothers and sisters in Christ, who languish under dire necessity and want, in honour, praise, and exaltation of the most glorious name of our Saviour Jesus Christ, built and erected during his life, at his own charge, a certain messuage or hospital in the town of Kilkenny, in the said county of Kilkenny, for one master, six poor unmarried men, and six widows, which said messuage lies between the Cemetery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Kilkenny, on the north, and the highway leading towards the bridge of the town on the south, and a certain messuage, then called Lombard’s Chamber, on the west, and a messuage now in the tenure of William O’Haran on the east. And whereas, also, the said Sir Richard Shee, dying before he could endow the said hospital with any lands or tenements, when at the point of death, ordered Lucas Shee, Esquire, his son and heir, that he, the said Lucas Shee, would humbly supplicate as that we should deign to incorporate the said master, poor men, and

widows into a body, and to give them perpetual succession ; and that we should grant license to the said Lucas Shee and his heirs to give and grant to the said master, poor men, and widows, and their successors for ever, a moiety of the rectory of Kilmokahell, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, or in either of them ; and that we should grant license to the said master, poor men, and widows, and their successors, to acquire and receive to themselves and their successors in perpetual alms other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the value of £40, lawful money of England, for the better maintenance and support of the said master, poor men, and widows : Know ye that we, cordially approving the laudable intention and purpose of the said Richard Shee, at the humble petition of the said Lucas Shee, in performance and fulfilment of the command of his said father, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, with the assent and consent of our right trusty and faithful Counsellor Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, our Deputy General of our said kingdom of Ireland, have given, granted, made, and ordained, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give, grant, make, and ordain, that the said messuage or hospital, so as aforesaid erected and built by the said Sir Richard Shee, henceforth for ever shall be named, nuncupated, and called the ' Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny ;' and that in the same hospital, henceforth for ever, there shall be one master, six poor laymen unmarried, and six widows residing and dwelling ; and that the said master, six poor men, and six widows, and their successors, by the name of the master, brethren, and sisters of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, henceforth for ever shall be known, named, nuncupated, and called ; and also we will grant and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give, grant, and confirm to the aforesaid master, brothers, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, that they and their successors, henceforth for ever, shall be one body corporate and politic in reality, fact, and in name ; and them, the said master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, into one body politic and corporate, for ever to continue, for us, our heirs, and successors, we, by these presents, fully make, create, unite, and establish ; and that they and their successors for ever may have perpetual succession and a common seal, on which shall be engraven the likeness or effigy of the Most Serene Prince, our Lord, James, King of England, France, and Ireland, for signing and sealing the deeds and other affairs of the hospital. And further, of our more special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we make, constitute, and ordain Christopher Shee, of Kilkenny, gentleman, Master of the said hospital for the term of his life, so long as he, the said Christopher, shall well behave in the said office, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or hereafter to be ordained or enacted ; and that from time to time for ever, after the death, cession, surrender, resignation, deprivation, or removal of the said Christopher Shee from the office of Master of the said hospital, the said Lucas Shee and his heirs by deed sealed with their seal, with the assent and consent of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, or the greater part of them, may have power and authority from time to time for ever, as often as occasion shall require, to elect, nominate, admit, and constitute in or to the said hospital a discreet and fit person to be master of the said hospital for the

life of such person who shall be so elected, named, admitted, and constituted as aforesaid, so long as he shall well conduct himself in the said office, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or hereafter for the good of the said hospital shall be enacted or ordered; and that from time to time such Master of the said hospital, as often as need shall be, for reasonable cause, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or hereafter to be enacted, shall be deprived, removed, and expelled, and from his office deposed, and another person in his place constituted, elected, named, admitted, and received, according to the said ordinances and constitutions. And further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will and grant that he, the aforesaid Lucas Shee, and his heirs, shall name, elect, place, and admit six honest poor laymen, unmarried, and six poor widows, into the said hospital, there to remain during their lives, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions aforesaid; and that the said poor men and widows so named, elected, constituted, and admitted, together with the said Master, shall be a body corporate for ever; and that the said Lucas Shee and his heirs for ever, from time to time, as often as any of the said poor men or widows in the hospital aforesaid named, elected, accepted, and admitted, shall happen to die, resign, or for any reasonable cause according to the ordinances and constitutions aforesaid shall be deprived, removed, or expelled, with the assent and consent of the Master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, or the major part of them, may have full power and authority to name, elect, admit, and place other honest poor laymen and widows, according to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions aforesaid, in the place of each of the said men and widows so happening to die, resign, or be removed, deprived, or expelled as aforesaid, into the society of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital; and that they and every of them, for reasonable causes against the ordinances, acts, and constitutions, shall be deprived, expelled, and removed, as often as need shall be. And, moreover, of our more ample, special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, with the assent aforesaid, we do give and grant to the said Master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors, that they and their successors, masters, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, so elected, admitted, and constituted by the name of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, shall be persons fit and capable in law to contract and bargain with any person or persons, to acquire, have, and possess for themselves and their heirs for ever, in fee simple or perpetuity or in any other manner, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, of the clear annual value of £40 sterling, lawful money of England, over charges and expenses, beside the messuage or hospital aforesaid, and the moiety of the rectory of Kilmokahell, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, or in either of them, and no more, as well in the said town of Kilkenny, and within the franchises thereof, as elsewhere within our said kingdom of Ireland, from any person or persons willing to give, bestow, bequeath, or grant such to them and their successors, provided the same lands, tenements, rents, revenues, services, and hereditaments, or any of them, shall not be held of us, our heirs, or successors in capite, nor by military service, nor of any other person or

persons by military service, to have and to hold to them and their successors, the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital in fee and perpetuity, and that the said master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, by the name of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in any court, and also all actions, suits, quarrels, and causes, real, personal, and mixt, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, before any justices or judge temporal or spiritual, or other persons whomsoever, in any courts to be prosecuted, may and can plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, and may do and take all other things as other lieges of us, our heirs, or successors, or any other body corporate or politic in our said kingdom of Ireland can or may do. And further, of our more abundant special grace, we have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant license to the said Lucas Shee and his heirs, that he, the said Lucas Shee, and his heirs, and all and every other person being seised or feoffed to the use and behoof of the said Lucas Shee and his heirs, or any of them, may give, bequeath, and grant the aforesaid messuage or hospital, erected and built by the said Richard Shee as aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors, to have and to hold, to them and their successors, the master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, for ever. And likewise, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant license to the said Lucas Shee, and to all other our subjects, that they and every of them may give, sell, bequeath, and grant other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, beside the said hospital, and the said moiety of the rectory of Kilmokahell, of whatsoever kind, nature, or species they be, to the master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus, of Kilkenny, and their successors, provided the said lands and hereditaments, or any of them, be not held of us, our heirs, and successors in capite, nor by knight service, nor of any person or persons by military service, and provided the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments do not exceed the annual value of £40, lawful money of England, over reprises, to have and to hold to the said masters, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, in aid, sustentation, and support of the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital or house, without impeachment, impediment, disturbance, or grievance of us, our heirs, or successors, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, coroners, bailiffs, or other ministers whomsoever, and without any inquisition, by virtue of any writ of 'ad quod damnum,' or of any other mandate of us, our heirs, or successors, in that behalf to be taken or prosecuted, and without any other license, or any other letters patent by us, our heirs, or successors, to be made or granted, the statute against putting lands in mortmain or any other statute in anywise notwithstanding. And further, we will and do grant for us, our heirs, and successors, and give license to the aforesaid Lucas Shee and his heirs, or any of them, that they and every of them may give, grant, bequeath, and assign to Robert Shortall, of Kilkenny, yeoman, and James Butler, of the same place, saddler, and their heirs, a moiety of the rectory of Kilmokahell, aforesaid, in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, or either of them, with all glebe lands, tithes, ad-

vowsons, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever, to the said moiety or rectory appertaining or belonging, or as part, parcel, or member of the said rectory accepted or reputed, for the support and maintenance of the master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, although it is held immediately of us, in capite, or otherwise by knight service. And we likewise give and grant special license to the said Robert Shortall and James Butler, and their heirs, that they and their heirs may take and receive the moiety of the said rectory and other the premises, with the appurte-nants, from the said Lucas Shee and his feoffees, or from any of them, to have and to hold to the said Robert Shortall and James Butler and their heirs, for the maintenance and support of the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, and their successors for ever, without impeachment, impediment, disturbance, or grievance of us, our heirs, and successors, or of the justices, escheators, coroners, bailiffs, or other ministers of us whomsoever, and without any inquisition, by virtue of any writ of 'ad quod damnum,' or any other mandate, from us, our heirs, or successors in that behalf to be taken or prosecuted, and without any other license or other letters patent from us, our heirs, or successors in that behalf to be granted or made, the statute against putting lands and tenements in mortmain or any other statute in anywise notwithstanding. And further, of our more ample, special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give to the aforesaid Lucas Shee and his heirs for ever, that he and his heirs, with the assent and consent of the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, or the major part of them, from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, shall have full power, faculty, and authority to make, constitute, and ordain rules, acts, constitutions, statutes, and ordinances necessary for the good rule and government of the said hospital, and the master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, and for demising and disposing of all and singular the goods, chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, and for all other affairs concerning or relating to the said hospital, provided the said rules, acts, constitutions, statutes, and ordinances, or any of them, be not contrary or repugnant to the ordinances, acts, and constitutions to these presents annexed, or any of them, and to revoke and annul them from time to time, as often as and whensoever to them shall seem expedient. And further, of our more abundant special grace, we will and do grant to the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny and their successors, that the said hospital and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the said master, brethren, and sisters, and their successors hereafter to be given, granted, or assigned for their maintenance or support, shall be discharged and exonerated of and from all impositions, taxes, tallage, cess, and exactions for us, our heirs, or successors, or any other persons, hereafter to be imposed or exacted in or upon the premises, or any parcel thereof, saving to us, our heirs, and successors, all rents, tenures, expeditions to the war (in English, 'risings out') and compositions in or upon the premises, issuing, payable, established, or imposed, or in or upon any parcel thereof. And further, of our more ample, special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will and grant, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and

successors, we give to the sovereign of the town or borough of Kilkenny, for the time being, and to the aforesaid Lucas Shee, that they, from time to time for ever, as often as need shall be, may have full power and authority to tender and administer to the said master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, and every of them, the several oaths or sacraments by the said master, brethren, and sisters, severally and respectively to be taken or sworn concerning the ordinances, acts, and constitutions in these presents limited and specified, and according to the true meaning of the same ordinances, acts, and constitutions, although express mention &c., any statute &c. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness our aforesaid Deputy General of our Kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the 7th day of November, in the sixth year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the 42nd."

In accordance with the powers given by the foregoing charter, rules for the government of the hospital were drawn up as follows; and, together with the charter, are extant in the Rolls of Chancery:—

“ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

“Ordinances, statutes, and constitutions, made and agreed upon by the Right Honorable Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, Lord Deputy General of the Kingdom of Ireland, and the rest of his Majesty’s Honorable Privy Counsel of the same, with the consent of Lucas Shee, of Upper-court, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq., founder of the Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, by the appointment of Sir Richard Shee, Knight, his father, the fourth day of November, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the two-and-fortieth, for the well ordering and governing of the said hospital, and of the master, brethren, and sisters of the same hospital, and of their lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, to be kept and observed for ever, as followeth, viz:—

“In Primis it is ordered, established, and decreed, by and with the consent aforesaid, that all and every such person and persons as from time to time hereafter shall be elected, constituted, and admitted to be master of the said Hospital of Jesus of Kilkenny, shall be a layman of honest behaviour and conversation, and one that can write and read, and of the age of 30 years at the least, and unmarried at the time of his first entrance into the office of master of the said hospital, or otherwise he shall not be capable of the said office.

“Item, that no man or woman shall be admitted to be brother or sister of the said hospital, but such as are sole and unmarried, either blind, lame, impotent, or diseased, or aged people of the age of fifty years, and not able to work or get their living, and such as are poor and not worth five pounds in lands or goods above their debts.

“Item, that the master of the said hospital for the time being shall have all the uppermost garrets of the said hospital, in several, by himself, for his lodging, and therein to keep the store or provision of the house, and the brethren of the said hospital shall have all those six rooms or chambers, which are in the middle story of the said hospital, every one a chamber, in several, to himself, to be appointed to him by the master of

the said hospital, and the seventh room or chamber, with the chimney in it, in the said middle story, to be used in common amongst the said master and brethren for a dining-room. And that the sisters of the said hospital shall likewise have all those six lower rooms or chambers which are in the lowest story of the said hospital, every one a chamber, in several, to herself, to be appointed unto her by the master of the said hospital, and the seventh room, with the chimney in it, in the said lowest story, to be used in common amongst the said sisters for their place to dine and suppe in, and to make fire as occasion serveth.

“ Item, that the said master, brethren, and sisters, shall every Sabbath or holiday in the year, resort to the church called Our Lady’s Church, in Kilkenny, at the usual time of prayer there in the forenoon and in the afternoon, there to hear Divine Service sung or said, according to the laws and statutes of this realm; or, failing thereof, to be punished according to the discretion of the master of the said hospital: and that every working day the said master shall read prayers in the said public room, in the middle part of the said hospital, betwixt five and six of the clock in the morning, and eight and nine in the evening, whereunto all the said brethren and sisters shall resort upon the like pain and punishment.

“ Item, that the said master, brethren and sisters of the said hospital shall not set, let, nor demise any of the lands, tithes, or other possessions of the said hospital, nor any part thereof, to any person or persons, for any longer term than one-and-twenty years, and that to be always in possession and at the best yearly rent, to be paid to the master of the said hospital at Easter and Michaelmas, by even portions, and no fine or other consideration but the said yearly rent to be taken for such lease, so to be made; and that no lease shall be made of the premises, or any part thereof, to any person or persons, which shall be either brother, sister, son or daughter, to the master, or any of the brethren or sisters of the said hospital, nor to any of their uses.

“ Item, that the master of the said hospital, for the time being, shall have and take yearly to his own use, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands and premises of the said hospital, the sum of four pounds, lawful money of Ireland, for and towards his maintenance, and that all the residue of the rents, issues, and profits of all the lands and possessions of the said hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital, every one of them to have to himself an equal portion thereof for his and her maintenance in the said hospital, the surdient or distribution thereof to be made yearly at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, by the master of the said hospital for the time being, with the consent and privity of Lucas Shee, or his heirs.

“ Item, that the common seal and all the writings, charters, and counterparts of leases of the said hospital, shall be always kept in a strong chest, with three locks and three keys thereunto, one of which keys shall ever remain with the said Lucas Shee and his heirs; another of the said keys with the master of the said hospital for the time being; and the third key in the custody or possession of the ancientest in-standing of the brethren of the said hospital; and the said chest to be kept in one of the said rooms, appointed for the master of the said hospital for the time being.

“ Item, that if the master or any of the brethren or sisters of the said hospital shall happen to marry, or shall practise, or commit any rebellion,

treason, or felony, or shall be lawfully convicted of adultery, fornication, witchcraft, invocation of spirits, or perjury, or shall wittingly or willingly relieve any traitors or felons, or receive stolen goods, or shall be a common drunkard, that then every such person or persons shall be deprived or expelled out of the said hospital, by the said Lucas Shee, or his heirs, and the master and residue of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, for the time being, or the major part of them, according to the intent of the charter hereunto annexed.

“ Item, that none of the brethren of the said hospital shall at any time come and be together, sole or alone, with any of the said sisters, in any room of the said hospital for any cause whatever, but only in the time of prayers, or in the presence of the master, upon pain of expulsion as aforesaid.

“ Item, that the said Christopher Shee, in the charter mentioned, to be master, and all and every such other person and persons as shall at any time hereafter be made master of the said hospital, shall, at his first admission or entrance into his said office, take a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelist before the sovereign of the town of Kilkenny for the time being, and the said Lucas Shee, or his heirs, that he shall well and truly execute the office of master of the said hospital during all the time that he shall be master of the same, and that he will, according to his best wisdom and ability, order and govern the said brethren and sisters, and all the lands belonging to the said hospital, according to the laws and statutes herein mentioned, and such other laws and statutes as hereafter shall be made for or concerning the same; and that he will not willingly, nor wittingly do, or cause to be done, anything that shall be prejudicial to the said society, or to any member thereof, or to the disinherison of the said hospital; nor shall commit or consent to any manner of treason, nor conceal the same, but shall reveal and discover the same within 12 hours after he hath notice thereof unto some of the King’s Justices of Peace, or some of his Privy Counsell, and further to do his best endeavour that all the orders and statutes of the said house be well and truly put in execution.

“ Item, that all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, be admitted to be one of the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, shall at his and her first admittance or entrance into the same society, take a corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelists before the sovereign of the town of Kilkenny for the time being, and the said Lucas Shee, or his heirs, that he or she, during the time that he or she shall continue a brother or sister of the said hospital, shall and will be obedient unto the master of the said hospital, according to the laws and statutes of the said house; and shall well and truly observe, perform, and keep all the laws, statutes, and constitutions of said hospital; and that he or she will not commit nor consent to any treason, nor conceal the same, but shall reveal and discover the same within 12 hours after he or she shall have notice thereof, to some one of the King’s Justices of the Peace, or some of his Privy Counsel of the realm of Ireland.

“ NICHOLAS KERDIFF,
THOMAS DUBLIN, Can^c.,
HUMPHRY WINCHE,
ROBERT JACOB,

THOMAS RIDGEWAY,
OLIVER SAM^r.
JOHN R. COOKE.
“ JOHN REILLY.”

The Rev. John O'Hanlon, R. C. C., Dublin, forwarded the concluding portion of his valuable series of papers on the Ordnance Collections for the several Counties of Leinster, now nearly all deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The present paper related to the county of Longford :—

“ In the Catalogue of the Ordnance Survey collection for illustrating the county of Longford, we find the following documents :—I. Names from Down Survey (see Leinster, vol. i.). II. Extracts (see Letters; see also p. 33.). III. Letters and Extracts, one volume. IV. Name Books, 48. V. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. VI. Memorandums, one volume. VII. County Index to Names on Maps, one volume. VIII. Memoir Papers (see detailed list annexed). Taking these materials in the order set down, viz.:—I. Names from Down Survey, &c.—there are found in the Leinster folio vol. i., pp. 605 to 676, each page (with a few excepted blank) containing barony, parish, and townland names, referring to the Down Survey Map. The first page (605) comprises a general index to barony and parish names for the succeeding pages. II. Extracts (see Letters; see also p. 33).¹ III. Letters and Extracts, one volume. Both Letters and Extracts are now bound together in one 4to volume, and they are preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. To both, indices have been lately prefixed. The letters, in number eighteen, have precedence in this MS., and include 89 pages. All of these letters, with a single exception, were written by Mr. O'Donovan, in the month of May, 1837. The following is their order, as to locality and date: Granard, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th; Edgeworthstown, 17th, 18th, 18th; Ballymahon, 19th; Longford, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th; Athlone, 27th, 29th, 31st May. The single exception is a letter written by Rev. Dr. Farrelly, P. P. of Ardagh, and headed, Ardagh, July 27th, 1837. The Extracts follow the Letters, and the first extract is at page 90, the last at page 211. The Extracts are taken from the ‘Annals of the Four Masters,’ O’Flaherty’s ‘Ogygia,’ Mac Firbis’s ‘Pedigrees,’ ‘Irish Calendar of Saints,’ Colgan’s ‘AA. SS. and Tr. Th.,’ and Lanigan’s ‘Ecclesi-

¹ The reference made to page 33 of the Catalogue of the Irish Topographical Collection has relation to a MS. volume, already mentioned in a previous note to a former communication. The volume in question is entitled, “ Extracts from the British Museum, Lambeth, Oxford, and Bodleian Libraries,” &c. I find, also, in reference to the Extracts, an “ Index of Places to Irish Part of Do., not arranged.” This index is contained on two pages of foolscap paper, pinned together, and tied within a blue paper covering. The names are given in the Irish and Roman letters, with references to the several pages where found. The MS. volume, “ Extracts from the British Museum,” &c., will now be found amongst the records of the topographical and antiquarian collection deposited in the Library of the

Royal Irish Academy, which have been lately transferred from Mountjoy Barracks, Phoenix Park. The volume is elegantly lettered, and strongly bound in half morocco, as are the other MS. volumes of the series which have been removed. If the Government do not want the *Memoir Papers*—yet unbound in the Ordnance Survey Office—for the purpose of illustrating the geological maps of Ireland, it would be very desirable to have them bound and lettered in a style corresponding with those MSS. already transferred to the Royal Irish Academy, with a view to their being deposited in the Library of our splendid Celtic institution. In any case, it is altogether probable the *Memoir Papers* will ultimately be deposited in the Academy, as they are only supplementary to the documents already transferred.

astical History of Ireland.' A map of the county of Longford, on tracing paper, is folded into the end of this MS. volume.¹ IV. Name Books, 48. These are similar, in shape and contents, to others already described. V. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. This MS. is in 4to shape, containing 29 numbered pages, more than double that number of pages being written on, including a supplement of three pages, which contains the names of parishes in the county of Longford, taken from the Inquisitions, with the names of patron saints of many of these parishes, and the dates of their festivals, as also a settling of parochial orthography. A page of authorities for the nomenclature of these parishes is likewise prefixed to the succeeding pages. VI. Memorandums, one volume. This MS. is a thin 4to, of 64 numbered pages, all of which contain various written scraps and entries. Three pages of an index to these Memoranda precede the succeeding numbered pages. VII. County Indices to Names on Maps, one volume. This is comprised in one folio volume, of 75 unnumbered pages. The townlands run in alphabetical order, with the names of the baronies and parishes in which found succeeding, across the several slips pasted on the pages. It is useful as a book of reference to the engraved Ordnance maps of the county of Longford. VIII. Memoir Papers (see detailed list annexed). These are comprised in five small notes, written to the present Sir Thomas A. Larcom, Under Secretary for Ireland, between April and June, 1837. I cannot be sure of the writer's name, although attached to each of these notes, as the letters are carelessly scrawled; but these Memorandums contain interesting information regarding our distinguished poet, essayist, and countryman, Oliver Goldsmith, furnished to the writer by Dr. Streat, then 90 years old. He was formerly curate of Auburn, and second successor of the venerable vicar of Wakefield (Oliver Goldsmith's father), and at that time incumbent over the townland of Pallas. He stated he had papers to prove, beyond a doubt, that Pallas was the birth-place of the poet. He also possessed the family likeness of Goldsmith, painted by Sir J. Reynolds. In one of these notes there is a memorandum of *three enclosures* sent to Major-General Larcom, and also *two traces of the Goldsmith papers* mentioned in another; but these interesting extracts are not to be found in the Ordnance Survey

¹ It is likely the valuable accessions to its MS. department in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, in consequence of the county records of the Ordnance Survey being handed over to the guardianship of our Academicians, will necessitate additions to the compartment already filled with MSS. It is in contemplation to prepare and publish a complete detailed Catalogue of the MSS. deposited in the Royal Irish Academy. A great portion of this work has been already accomplished by Professor Eugene O'Curry, in three large folio volumes, yet unpublished, but preserved in the Library amongst the MSS. Dr. Wilde has shown how learnedly researchful and attractive a catalogue of our antiquities may be formed, from the two beautifully illustrated parts already issued, and noticed in this

Journal. Mr. Gilbert, the historian of the city of Dublin, *par excellence*, and the lately appointed Custodian of the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, will spare no pains in making the Catalogue of the Books and MSS. of this national depository worthy of himself and of the institution, in the welfare of which he takes so deep an interest. It would be very desirable to have the MS. Catalogue illustrated by the new photographic process, or to have *fac-similes* of the Irish MS. pages engraved, to illustrate the letter-press. The small amount of funds required for this most laudible purpose would not be refused by the Master of the Rolls, if the proper application be made by the Publication Committee of the Royal Irish Academy.

collection for the county of Longford. Most probably they are at present in possession of the Under Secretary for Ireland. They must prove peculiarly interesting to the future biographers of Goldsmith, and even necessary for consultation, as original memorials. In one of the notes, reference is made to certain words, somewhat smeared, in a copy of some particular Bible. It would appear one or both of the traces had reference to these entries in the Bible—most probably a highly valued family relic, from some relation it bore to our genial and gifted Oliver Goldsmith."¹

Thomas J. Tenison, Esq., J. P., sent the following communication relative to "Peghts Pipes, named by the native Irish and Highland Scots, 'Piopa Loughlanach'":—

"Those small tobacco pipes have been frequently found in Scotland, and are believed by the peasantry to have belonged to the Picts. That ancient and nomadic people have been named Peghts by the lowland Scots (who are of Sassenach or Saxon origin), and their diminutive smoking tubes have thence been designated Peghts' Pipes. From this it is obvious that 'those agents of famous enjoyment' are deemed of considerable antiquity amongst the lowlanders of Scotland.

"The native Irish agree with their brethren of North Britain in believing them to belong to a period between the eighth and tenth century. Mr. Croker's *à priori* reasonings prove the absurdity and fallacy of this belief. These pipes are also attributed by the hardy Highlander and his kindred Celte in 'Ierna's Isle' to the fairies, all things that pertained to these little people in the olden times being pigmy. So far, however, as my information on this subject has extended,—and I have sought instruction from many conversant in such matters,—I do not think them older than 280 years at most. From the erudition and research of Mr. Dalzell, I am surprised to find that a subject which recent discoveries have re-invested with new and additional interest should have escaped his critical explorations in 'The Darker Superstitions of Scotland.' Several archeologists have laboured to prove that *hemp* and *tobacco* were smoked at a very early period; but, according to McCulloch, Humboldt has shown 'that tobacco was the *term* used in the Haytien language to designate the *pipe* or instrument made use of by the natives in smoking the herb; and the term, having been transferred by the Spaniards from the pipe to the herb itself, has been adopted by the other nations of the ancient world.' Rabelais, too, asserts that hemp was only known and first used in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Herodotus states that the Massagetae, with all the Scythic nations, were acquainted with herbs, which they flung into the flame, the ascending smoke of which they inhaled, seated round the blazing pile. Thus they became intoxicated, like the Greeks with wine.

¹ The present paper concludes the serial account of all the MS. materials available for illustration of the History, Antiquities, Topography, &c. of the Leinster Province. Since the former communication was written, the Antiquarian and Extract volumes, uni-

formly and elegantly bound and lettered, have been removed from the Irish Ordnance Survey Office to the Royal Irish Academy. In the latter place, they will be more accessible to the reading public, and to the students of our history and antiquities.

“Strabo says that they had a religious order amongst them who smoked, and which, according to Pomp. Mela and Solinus, they received through long tubes. To those acquainted with the superstitions which formerly prevailed in Ireland, and are to a certain extent still existing in the western portions of our country, it is known that the peasantry believe in the existence of our Danish assailants, and that those piratical invaders continue to reside in a pigmy form in our raths and forts. Many such legends linger and are rehearsed in the rural districts, where almost every diminutive article of antiquity is imagined to be of Elfin origin. So those tobacco pipes are designated *Piopa Loughlanach*, from the general supposition that they are the laid-aside property of a still existent tribe in Ireland; and being, like our old tea utensils, of small dimensions, our people suppose them to belong to the Loghery-man or Leprochaun—

‘That sottish elf,
Who quaffs with swollen lips the ruby wine.’

“In England, the use of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) is certainly of comparatively modern date, and was introduced from America in 1585, by Raleigh or Drake, who, during their stay in Virginia (on the authority of Harriott), ‘and since their return home, were accustomed to smoke it after the fashion of the Indian, and found many rare and wonderful experiments of the virtue thereof.’

“This appreciating acknowledgment is, however, opposed to the prevailing opinions of many eminent members of our medical faculties, who consider the practice highly pernicious and poisonous, destructive to the digestive and mental organs, and productive of other most distressing diseases. An edict, too, has been issued by the Emperor Napoleon against smoking in schools or colleges. By this decree upwards of thirty pipe manufactories have been extinguished in Paris.

“With, however, a readiness to reproduce opinions indoctrinated with authority, I may mention that Oliver Goldsmith, in the year 1754, advocated the custom, and attributed ‘the healthy and ruddy complexion of the Dutch to their continual smoking,’ Holland having been then described as ‘one huge pipe.’

“Vigorous measures against the consumption of tobacco (by smoking, snuffing, and chewing, now so disgustingly practised by the Yankees) were attempted to be enforced by James I., and the use of ‘the noxious weed’ prohibited. In addition to repeated proclamations and publications by the King against it, the fashion of smoking was then so much in the ascendant, that, in 1624, Pope Urban VIII. issued a bull of excommunication against those who smoked in churches.

“In support of the supposition that smoking was known in Ireland several centuries previous to the introduction of tobacco into England by the Virginian adventurers, I may appropriately insert the following remarks, which I believe to be from the pen of our distinguished countryman, Dr. George Petrie:—

“‘The custom of smoking is of much greater antiquity in Ireland than the introduction of tobacco into Europe. Smoking pipes made of bronze are frequently found in our Irish tumuli, or sepulchral mounds of

the most remote antiquity, and *similar pipes, made of baked clay*, are discovered daily in all parts of our island. A curious instance of the bathos in sculpture, which also illustrates the antiquity of this custom, occurs on the monument of Donogh O'Brien, King of Thomond, who was killed in 1267, and interred in the Abbey of Corcumroe, in the county of Clare, of which his family were the founders. He is represented in the usual recumbent posture, with the short pipe or *dhudeen* of the Irish in his mouth.'

"In the 'Anthologia Hibernica' (1793-4), some interesting particulars are published on the subject of tobacco pipes dug up at Brannockstown in the latter year, when one of those pipes was found sticking between the teeth of a human skull. According to Keating, the Irish historiographer, a battle was fought here between the natives and the Ostmen. 'Those pipes,' he says, 'may have belonged to the latter.' An entrenchment filled with human bones was also discovered near the banks of the Liffey, amongst which were a number of pipes; *under* the bones lay several stone coffins formed of flag-stones or *cists*, without cement. In each coffin or cist was a skeleton. Even at this day, I have heard that it is no uncommon usage, in portions of the southern and western provinces of Ireland, to place the *dhudeen and backy* in the coffins of those who in their lifetime had been strongly addicted to smoking. This, no doubt, may be adduced as an instance of barbarous superstition, but at the same time it shows the warm-hearted and ardent love of the Irish peasant in thus sacrificing to the remembrance of his departed friends and old affections.

"Pipes similar to those under discussion are not unfrequently found in old grave-yards. Dr. Stewart, in his 'History of Armagh,' states that several of those pipes, with human skeletons, were in 1817 dug up in the site of the cemetery of the *Templum Columbae*, within the precincts of the Primatial City, and which had been used as a place of interment till after the Reformation.

"The Museum of the Armagh Natural History Society contains several of those memorials, all of which had been collected in Ulster—a few fragmentary specimens have also been recently brought to light by labourers working at the rere of Mr. Peel's house in English-st., Armagh.

"Now, admitting the accuracy of Keating's assertion, that a battle had been fought between the Irish and the Esterlings, it does not follow that the stone coffins or tobacco pipes mentioned in his narrative had been placed there for interment *over* the slain; but it is most likely from the graves containing those *tobacco pipes*, that a comparatively modern cemetery had been mistaken for a battle-field of the tenth century.

"The Germans and other nations (we are told), who are the descendants of the Scythians, at a very early period practised smoking with wooden and earthen pipes. The eastern Scythæ, Tartars, and Turks used long tubes, but the Goths and western nations short ones, as still practised in Germany. The native Indians measure distances by pipes. The use of tobacco is unknown among the southern Arabs; and a writer in the 'Court Journal' states 'that in the East hemp (*Hachshish*) performs the functions of tobacco, and is smoked out of cow's horns, gourds, cocoa-nuts, and the like.'"

The following papers were laid before the Members:—

THE CLEARING OF KILKENNY, ANNO 1654.

BY JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, ESQ.

IN that great collection in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, known as the “Carte MSS.,” but which might well be called the Ormond Papers, consisting as the greater part of it does of the correspondence of the great Duke of Ormond, King’s Letters, and other State Documents that belonged to him, there is an address from certain inhabitants of Kilkenny, presented to him in the year 1661, highly illustrative of that most eventful period.

The Marquis (for he had not yet been made Duke of Ormond), was then in London, high in favour with the king, who had been just a year restored. His voice was most potent in the affairs of Ireland; and could the king have made him virtual ruler of that kingdom, he would probably have been content to do so. But there was a power in possession of Ireland stronger than king or marquis, and that was the body of Cromwellian Officers and Soldiers who (with the Adventurers and Forty-nine Men), were planted in their allotments all over the country, under the provisions of the Republican Government. The lands of the ancient owners had been handed over to them in discharge of their arrears of pay. They had divided them, cast lots for them, and were about five years in possession; and had no notion of giving them back, at the order of any, to the former proprietors, no matter how innocent, or how high in favour the claimant might be. They would “have a knock for it first,” according to their own expression.

Those ancient proprietors who had been banished to Connaught were now eagerly praying the king to be restored their estates; and many of them being allied in blood to the Marquis of Ormond, and to others in power, got King’s Letters to put them in possession. But, besides the landed proprietors, the townspeople of the ancient towns of Ireland had been driven out of the towns and cities, and their houses given to strangers and to settlers from England; and they, too, became clamorous to be restored; but, not being of high alliance, found it more difficult to get their cries heard by the king.

The citizens of Kilkenny, however, thought themselves fortunate beyond others in having a patron and protector at court in the Marquis of Ormond, to whom, accordingly, they forwarded a petition to be presented to the King, accompanied by a touching letter to the Marquis himself, bearing some curious tokens of the hardships of the times. “Most Excellent Lord (they write), we presume out of our coverts and lurking places to present an address to His